

CARE, Our Partners, and the Sustainable Development Goals



Since 2015, CARE International has been tracking impact metrics in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2021, CARE shifted to 30 impact indicators for [CARE's Vision 2030](#), still aligned with the SDGs. The SDGs represent a collective, global commitment to a transformed world. It is only right that an organization like CARE also be accountable to demonstrating how its work contributes to these shared goals toward this collective vision.

Between 2015 and 2025 CARE and our partners have **contributed to global change for 243 million people in 91 countries**. We use the word “contributions” deliberately: in all our work, change happens through the combined efforts of many different actors, including civil society and movements, governments, and the private sector. Our programs are just some of the contributing factors that led to these impacts and outcomes. These total impacts are equivalent to 12.6% of the people who lived on less than \$4.20 a day in 2015.



My name is Sunita. I am president of the Girls' Rights Forum in my community in Nepal. Many girls here don't get the same opportunities as their brothers, are forced to stay home, and are pressured into marriage young. When I was younger, I was someone who always stayed at home. But now, I work to address these issues faced by teenage girls. We started with a small community of girls in our village, but this didn't seem sufficient to tackle the challenges we faced so we brought many communities together and formed Girls' Rights Forums at three different levels. We have successfully brought a lot of changes. I now lead 1,500 teenage girls. - Sunita, [Tipping Point](#) Project, Rupandehi Nepal

This report provides evidence of CARE's contribution to the SDGs. It presents, on the one hand, total aggregate numbers of people who we can demonstrate have experienced a change in their lives (impact), related to the goals of the different SDGs. Additionally, within each SDG, we present many examples of the actions that CARE and partners have taken in different countries and their individual contributions to the impact on people's lives. These examples are intentionally shared to illustrate the great diversity of ways in which impact can occur within each SDG. Further details on our methodology for calculating our contributions towards the SDGs can be found in the Annex of our 2021 SDG Impact and Learning Analysis Report ([CARE, 2021](#), pages 44-49).

SDG 1: ENDING POVERTY AND SAVING LIVES

1

NO
POVERTY



99.6m

People supported with quality **humanitarian assistance**, access to **basic services**, or to reduce **poverty**, in **72 countries**

For example, **12m** crisis-affected people in **Yemen** obtained **cash**, improved **hygiene** or access to clean **water**

CARE and partners have provided quality humanitarian assistance to nearly **100 million** crisis-affected people, in **Yemen, Syria, Ethiopia, India, Zimbabwe**, and 67 other countries, including:

- Nearly 490 thousand people escaped extreme poverty
- 10.6 million crisis-affected people got access to nutritious food
- 13.1 million got clean water
- 2.1 million received temporary shelter or housing
- 1.9 million women accessed reproductive health services

In **Syria**, over 220,000 people received cash support, provided by our partners [Ihsan RD](#), [IYD](#), [Shafak](#), and [Syria Relief](#). Families who received this support were 71% more likely to say that they don't have hunger in their households. In the **Philippines**, the [Humanitarian Partnership Platform](#), a 14-member strong network of local humanitarian partners launched by CARE, supported more than 2.2 million people in 2022 following Super Typhoon Rai. 76% of humanitarian funding went to local partners. CARE's [Women Lead in Emergencies](#) approach has shown in **Colombia, Mali, Niger**, the **Philippines** (implemented through local partners such as [PKKK](#)), **Tonga** (by local partner [MORDI Tonga Trust](#)) and **Uganda** that when decisions and resources were put into the hands of local women's groups, crisis-affected women gained confidence, gained formal and informal leadership positions within their community, and took collective action to improve how humanitarian assistance was provided to better meet their needs.

With her Association of Women Entrepreneurs building solidarity between Venezuelan migrants and host communities in Colombia, Marisa is among the [women leading in emergencies](#). "My power is to transform negative things into positive ones, to try not to stay in the tragedy, that is my philosophy. I always want to leave something good where I go." The Association supports women to set up small businesses and revitalise the neighbourhood in ways that ensures everyone can benefit; including displaced, migrants and host communities.



Do program impacts last? Several post-project sustainability studies have shown that impacts on poverty and equality continue to grow years after the project ends. In Bangladesh, five years after the end of the [SETU project](#) with local partners [ESDO](#), [GBK](#), [RBNS](#), [SAP-BD](#) and [SKS](#), not only had 92% of households graduated out of extreme poverty, their number of earners and monthly income also grew since the project ended. Families have diversified their income and now all can three meals a day.

2 ZERO HUNGER



31.8

People increased food security, or improved nutrition or sustainable agriculture, in 62 countries

For example, 1.6m people in Nepal improved their food security, through participatory social accountability approaches. Local partners include DBI, EA, ENPHO, NTAG and VDRC

SDG 2: ENDING HUNGER

Over 28 million people have been supported to improve their food security or nutrition, in **India, Yemen, Bangladesh, Peru, Nepal** and 57 other countries, including:

- 5.9 million people improved their food security
- 1.7 million children escaped stunting
- 10.6 million crisis-affected people got food
- 2 million people were given nutrition support

The **SANI** project in **Malawi** (with partner **CSONA**), **Mozambique**, and **Zambia** led to a 20%-50% increase in women who are eating a diverse diet, through engaging men and boys, focusing on equality, and changing attitudes. All countries worked with health workers, VSLA groups, and producer groups at community level. Supporting partner social movements (**NLRF**, **NFGF**) and civil society organizations (**CSRC**) in the **SAMARTHYA** project in **Nepal** helped strengthen accountable services that led to improved food security and resilience. Five years after the **SDVC** project ended in **Bangladesh**, over 25,000 farmers supported are still earning more money, producing more (and higher quality) milk, and selling their milk to more companies. The couple's curriculum training from our partners **RWAMREC** and **RWN** in the **Indashyikirwa** project in **Rwanda** also helped families deal with food crises more proactively, through increased equality between men and women.

The **Win-Win** project in **Burundi** led to increases in rice production, food security, and incomes, as well as feelings of safety and attitudes rejecting violence against women. Women's solidarity groups and community dialogue helped women access the support they need to change discriminatory social norms. The approach produced a return of \$5 for every \$1 invested, compared to a \$3 return from a mainstreaming approach that just shared equality messages.

SDG 3: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



65.7m

People exercised their right to health, in 49 countries

For example, 7.8m couples in Bangladesh got modern contraceptives from NGO service delivery partners

Over 65 million people have been supported to improve their health and well-being, in **India, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Rwanda, Nepal** and 44 other countries, including:

- 28.9 million women met their family planning needs
- 11.8 million additional women had a skilled health professional attend to childbirth
- 21.2 million people were at least double-vaccinated against COVID 19
- 1.9 million crisis-affected people got reproductive health support

The **TAMANI** project in **Tanzania**, with partners **IHI**, **WRA-T** and **AGOTA**, helped reduced maternal mortality by 6 percentage points, and women getting at least four pre-natal consultations increased by 21%, up to 68%. Men who agree that women have a right to seek health care rose from 34% to 46%. Government services and health worker skills were strengthened, including in infection prevention and control **during the COVID-19 pandemic**. Through our partners **CADEL** and **MJSKS**, the **IMAGINE** project in **Bangladesh** and **Niger** led to positive shifts in norms around married adolescent girls delaying childbirth, with positive **cost-effectiveness** of this approach. In **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Myanmar, Uganda** and many other countries, **female frontline health workers** were shown to be key to keeping last mile health services running during COVID.

CARE's [Bihar Technical Support Program](#), supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, helped the Government improve maternal, new-born, and child health, across the whole state (population 128 million). **33.7m people saw improved health services. Use of modern contraceptives** increased from 44.5% to 61.9%, while **skilled birth attendance** increased by 13 percentage points (from 68.4% to 80.9%). **5.3 million** people received at least 2 vaccinations against COVID 19 from nurses trained by the program.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



13.8m

Children accessed better quality education services, in 45 countries

For example, **420,000** children in **Timor-Leste** have quality education materials to support literacy skills

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

13.8 million children have been supported to improve their access to or quality of education, in **India, Egypt, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Cambodia** and 40 other countries, including:

- 7.5 million children increased access to quality education
- 8 million students have improved learning outcomes
- 3.5 million students have benefitted from school improvement plans addressing social issues

The [SOAR](#) project implemented in **Afghanistan, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe** improved adolescents' learning outcomes and increased their transition rate to formal education. In **India**, the proportion of students achieving minimum reading proficiency increased from 39% to 92%, and 95% of girls who completed the accelerated learning program passed the state board exam to be eligible to transition back to formal school. In **Nepal**, 840 out of the 1,112 SOAR graduates transitioned to formal primary school. In **Somalia**, 22,520 graduates have successfully transitioned to continue their primary education. The [Somali Girls' Education Program-Transition](#) (SOMGEP-T) project, for example, increased the literacy and transition rates of more than 27,000 girls and 27,000 boys across 199 schools in **Somaliland, Puntland, and Galmudug**. Partnering with the Government and [ADRA](#), [Havoyoco](#), [Nagaad](#) and [TASS](#), the project provided tailored accelerated learning programs for early primary and upper primary students; training communities; addressing economic barriers faced by parents and barriers girls face at community levels.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

5 GENDER EQUALITY



23.9m

Women and girls increased their empowerment and gender equality, in 78 countries

For example, the [GEWEP II program](#), in collaboration with more than 20 local partners, helped over **260,000** women and girls in **5 countries** participate in decision-making

More than **19 million** women and girls increased their empowerment and equality, in **Niger, Mali, Rwanda, Burundi, Bangladesh**, and 73 other countries. That includes:

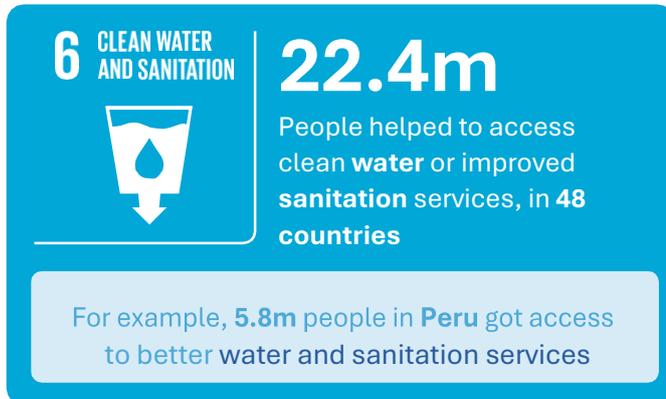
- 14.8 million women joined Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)
- 2.3 million people reject domestic violence
- Over 190 thousand women no longer experience domestic or sexual violence
- Over 1.1 million women increased reproductive health decision-making
- 2.5 million women and girls increased their participation in decision-making

Supported by local partners such as [AFV](#) and [LC](#), **200,000 women in Niger** changed the rules of leadership and public participation, and millions of women in VSLAs have transformed relationships and increased their agency because of increased [solidarity and confidence](#). For example, in **Uganda** 76% of women reached their financial goals; in **Rwanda**, there was 55% reduction in women's odds of experiencing physical/sexual violence from their partner; and 43% of project clients engaging in value chains in **Ethiopia**

are women. In **Bangladesh**, CARE's [Tipping Point](#) with partners [Jashis](#), [GBK](#) and [ASD](#) reduced girls' risk of child marriage by 63% for girls who participated in the initiative. In **Nepal**, Tipping Point with partner [WOREC Nepal](#) supported the formation of Girls Rights Forums; by challenging the local government these groups secured the [first-ever official budget of for promoting girls' rights](#). The Hausala program in **Nepal** helped 69% of girls transition to formal school. The [Adolescent Mothers Against All Odds](#) (AMAL) project in **Syria** helped boost confidence of 70% more girls to seek health care even after the project ended. In **Niger**, women members of saving groups ([GEWEP II](#)) have saved nearly \$1.9 million and are prioritizing education for the next generation across development and humanitarian settings.

With our local partners [RWMREC](#) and [RWN](#) in the [Indashyikirwa](#) project in **Rwanda**, a couples' curriculum program contributed to a 55% reduction in the odds of women experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV). Amongst men, the curriculum led to a 47% reduction in the odds of reporting having perpetrated physical and/or sexual IPV.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



More than **22 million** people accessed clean water or improved sanitation services, in **Peru, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Syria, India** and 43 other countries. That includes:

- 11.8 million people gaining access to at least basic drinking water or sanitation services
- 13.1 million crisis affected people accessed safe drinking water, and 3.7 million safe sanitation services

The [RANO WASH](#) project in **Madagascar**, with partners [Bushproof](#), [CRS](#), [Sandandrano](#) and [WaterAid](#), gave approximately 312,000 individuals access to clean water through 40 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Nearly 1 million people in RANO WASH regions live in an open defecation free environment, and 742,500 individuals gained access to basic or limited sanitation services. The program also increased public investment in WASH initiatives across 146 communes, including an impressive \$2 million in public funding for WASH services across seven regions. In **Ethiopia**, the [IWRA](#) project partnered with local and regional governments in Ethiopia, and the [Bahir Dar University](#) to help 96,800 more people get access to a safe water supply, an increase from 61% to 78%. Because water supply became closer, cleaner, and easier to get, the number of women who had to do more than 10 hours of housework a day dropped from 38% to 22%. The [SWEEP](#) project, also in **Ethiopia**, helped double the access to safe water from 26% to 55%, and women travelling more than an hour to get water fell from 78% to 37%.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



31.5m
People increased their economic empowerment and dignified work, in 74 countries

For example, **19m** people supported to join community savings groups, **78%** women

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

More than **31 million** people increased their economic empowerment and dignified work, in **Uganda, Rwanda, Niger, Mali, Burundi** and 69 other countries, including:

- 19 million people joining VSLAs
- 2.7 million women increasing household economic decision-making
- 567 thousand women increasing economic capacities

By partnering with local service providers like [WISE](#) and [Financiera Confianza](#), the [Ignite](#) program in **Vietnam, Peru, and Pakistan** reached more than 9 million entrepreneurs and unlocked access to \$154.9 million USD in loans. More than 150,000 entrepreneurs were supported with loans, critical support services, and training. 51% of program participants received a business loan for the first time, 81% of entrepreneurs increased their sales. 83% of women are now using digital tools and services in their businesses, and 79% say digital tools and training had helped their business grow.

[The Women Enterprise Fund](#) in the **Philippines** was a part of CARE & local partners' response to Typhoon Haiyan – 929 women entrepreneurs were supported to recover their business after the Typhoon. 86% of them have kept their businesses running and 49% of women have even expanded or diversified their businesses. Collaborating with civil society partners such as GBVNet in **Vietnam**, [STOP](#) worked across **Southeast Asia** among 42 factories in 4 countries to address sexual harassment in the workplace. Women who reported experiencing sexual harassment decreased from 16% to 5%, 35 factories adopted a sexual harassment policy and 40 factories set up a sexual harassment prevention committee.

[Made by Women](#) has enabled **217,000** women garment factory workers in Asia to claim their rights or reduce risk of sexual harassment in the workplace, and a further **4.1m** stand to benefit from improved legal practices that CARE and our partners have influenced. **300** factories have worked with CARE to make changes to their policies, systems, and workplace cultures.

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



32.7m
People from most excluded groups experienced reduced inequality, in 69 countries

For example, the [Domestic Workers' program](#) in **Latin America** helped **143,000** increase their awareness of rights or access services

32.7 million people from the most excluded groups experienced **reduced inequality** in **Yemen, India, Ethiopia, Somalia, Bangladesh** and 64 other countries.

The [Livelihoods for Resilience project](#) in Ethiopia partnered locally with [ORDA](#), [REST](#) and [ASE](#) to support 97,900 of Ethiopia's most impoverished households. Amidst crises like COVID, drought, locusts, and conflict, 43% of people graduated

from the social safety net, reducing 334,437 people's need for food aid. In addition, women were 1.5 times more likely to have influence over financial decision. In **Rwanda**, [CFIGR](#) supported 62% of all Rwandans who were financially excluded to have access to financial services through VSLA. People in CARE savings groups mobilized \$25 million in savings and \$22 million in loans. This is about \$23 in savings per person (more than 4 months of average income).

Equal Value, Equal Rights is a regional program in Latin America supporting the rights of domestic workers in partnership with the domestic workers' movement. To date, over **90,000 additional domestic workers are aware of their rights** in Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, with **9.4m** potentially able to benefit in the future as legal protections in relation to [ILO Convention 189](#) on domestic workers and [Convention 190 on sexual harassment](#) in the workplace are ratified by countries in the region and incorporated into national policies and programs.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



11.4m

People built their **climate resilience** or reduced their vulnerabilities, in **42 countries**

For example, in Madagascar we contributed to **increased resilience** for **756,000 people**

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Over **11 million** people built their **climate resilience** or reduced their vulnerabilities, in **Madagascar, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Malawi** and 37 other countries. This includes:

- 5.8 million people were able to build their resilience or capacities to adapt to climate change
- 4.7 million people actively worked to reduce their vulnerability to climate shocks

Women in CARE projects are dealing with climate risks in new ways - such as using tools like [solar kitchens](#) in **Uganda** or [portable gardens](#) in **Niger**. In **Ethiopia**, farmers were 40% less likely to lose crops because of the weather. In **Ethiopia** following the [RiPA project](#) with [Mercy Corps](#) and local partners such as [FSA](#), [AISDA](#), [HAVOYOCO](#) and [OWDA](#), 271,535 people have benefited from the implementation of Community Action Adaptation Plans, such as water pond rehabilitation, flood control, soil water conservation, water infrastructure maintenance and tree planting. In **Uganda**, the [Partners for Resilience](#) project worked with 6,549 VSLA members to use local weather information to plan farming, loans, and local insurance. The government has also adopted the climate smart agriculture methods VSLA members were using. The Supporting Flood Forecast-based Action and Learning ([SUFAL](#)) project in **Bangladesh** was able to prevent 43% more damage among its project participants' assets. 40% of the project participants were less likely to take debt to survive the floods.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



8.7m

People increased their **participation in decision-making**, in **55 countries**

For example, in **Ghana** we helped increase meaningful participation in local government decision-making for **2.4m people**

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

8.7 million people increased their meaningful **participation in decision-making**, in **Ghana, Mali, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Niger** and 50 other countries.

For women in the [Informed to Influence](#) project in **Vietnam** working with local partners [ADC](#), [CCD](#), and [DECEN](#), 89% believe the government is listening to their needs in comparison to 6% three years ago.

81% women reported to participate in local meetings compared to 52% previously. Local groups were 34% more confident in their advocacy abilities and 44% more knowledgeable about government policies.

After the [Every Voice Counts](#) project in **Sudan**, with local partners including [GFO](#) and AMAL Darfur, 78% of female participants reported being more engaged in public decisions after being in savings groups. 66% of women are attending more community meetings, 50% of women are raising their own ideas and 42%

are organizing community events. The [ISAF II](#) project in **Cambodia** helped increase the number of ethnic minority youth participating in the planning process from 50% to 85%. In **Malawi**, 2.5 years after CARE's project in partnership with the Ministry of Health [ended](#), local groups, especially youth were still using the [Community Score Card](#) introduced by CARE to solve problems related to health systems, including making sure COVID-19 vaccines get to the people who need them.

SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Over **63 million** people have seen improvements in their lives from 235 **advocacy and influencing** successes, at **global** levels, and in **Bangladesh, Rwanda, South Sudan, Malawi** and 41 other countries.

For example, CARE's [Fast and Fair campaign](#) leveraged our global reach and influence to build and maintain support for more comprehensive funding for vaccine delivery while working hand-in-hand with national and local governments in 34 countries to get the vaccines into the arms of those most in need. Influencing US and global policy, together with deep engagement with national and local governments and communities, led to systems-level change that contributed to 21.2 million people getting fully vaccinated in 29 countries.

In **Ethiopia**, the [RiPA](#) project has resulted in widespread integration of climate adaptation plans across sectors: 120 local government institutions have integrated Community Action Adaptation Plans in their annual development plans. Nearly one million people were impacted by these advocacy efforts.